

Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 735 738 A2

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
02.10.1996 Bulletin 1996/40

(51) Int. Cl.⁶ H04N 1/047

(21) Application number: 96102927.9

(22) Date of filing: 27.02.1996

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB

(30) Priority: 30.03.1995 US 413573

(71) Applicant: Hewlett-Packard Company
Palo Alto, California 94304 (US)

(72) Inventor: Wield, Paul Jeffrey
Poway, CA 92064 (US)

(74) Representative: Schoppe, Fritz, Dipl.-Ing.
Patentanwält,
Georg-Kalb-Strasse 9
82049 Pullach (DE)

(54) **Facsimile scan position calibration apparatus and method**

(57) Two methods of calibrating Fax machines are disclosed. The first method utilizes a pre-printed calibration chart and a computer connected to the Fax machine to be calibrated. The calibration chart is fed into the Fax machine which sends the resultant data to the computer. This data is analyzed by the computer to determine when the Fax machine started to scan the calibration chart. If the scan process did not occur at an optimum point, the computer sends a correction value back to the Fax machine to cause the Fax machine to begin scanning subsequent documents at an optimum point. In the second method, a calibration chart is printed by the Fax machine and then fed back into the machine. A copy of the scanned calibration chart is made to determine at what point the Fax machine began scanning the chart. If the Fax machine did not begin scanning at an optimum point, a user reads the copy and manually enters a corrective offset in to the Fax machine such that subsequent documents are scanned properly.

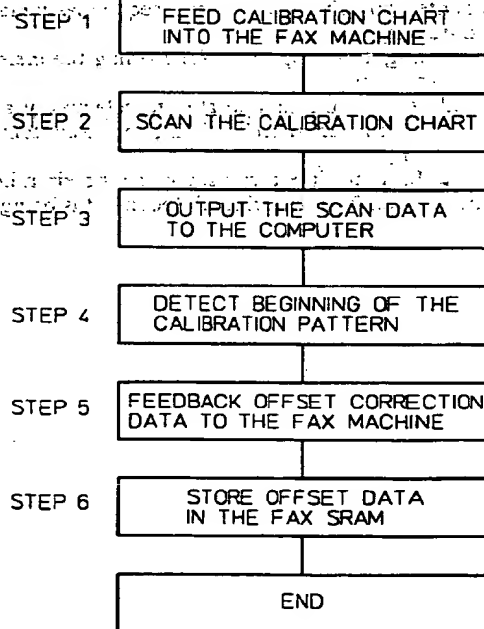


FIG. 4

EP 0 735 738 A2

Description

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to facsimile machines. In particular, the present invention relates to a calibration system to enable the facsimile machine to begin scanning a sheet of paper as close to the leading edge as possible.

Background of the Invention

Facsimile (Fax) machines "read" a document by scanning a light across document and detecting the intensity of the reflections. Feeding a document into a Fax machine to be scanned for transmission requires the use of two sensors. The first sensor determines if the user has placed a document into the document feeder. After tripping the first sensor, a second sensor is required to find the leading edge of that document so that the scanner can be turned on at the appropriate time.

If the scanner is turned on too early, before the edge of the document is over the scanner, a black shadow will appear in the scanned data due to the light reflecting from the edge of the document and being diverted from the scanner. This shadow is objectionable to the user. If the scanner is turned on too late, then any writing near the top of the document will be lost having never been scanned. The goal then is to scan as close to the leading edge of the document as possible without scanning the black shadow.

Traditional solutions to this problem have incorporated optical slot interrupter type sensors mounted on their own small printed circuit assembly (PCA). This assembly is then connected to a main PCA with a wiring harness/connector assembly. The optical sensors have mechanical "flags" which move as the paper travels through the paper path of the Fax. When a flag moves, it causes the optical sensor to change state signifying the paper is in a particular position in the Fax machine.

The leading edge sensor flag is positioned in the Fax machine such that when the leading edge of the document causes the flag to move, the document is in the proper position for the document scan to begin. While useable, this technique of detecting when the scan process should begin has many shortcomings. For example, the separate assembly is costly both in terms of material costs and in the additional labor required to assemble the Fax machine. Also the mechanical tolerance "stack-up" associated with the sensor assembly and its mounting does not lend itself to a small beginning scan margin. The beginning scan margin is the distance between the leading edge of the document and the line at which writing can be seen by the scanner. Because of the stack-up problems, Fax machines typically utilize a wide scan margin of about 4 millimeters (mm). Therefore any printing closer to the leading edge of the paper than 4 millimeters will not be scanned.

What is needed in the industry is a method of eliminating the need for a separate PCA for the paper sensors and for reducing the scan margin below 4mm so that more of the document page can be utilized.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In a first preferred embodiment of the invention, a calibration sheet is fed into the Fax machine. The Fax machine scans the calibration sheet and sends data representing the scanned information to a computer. The computer monitors the data to detect a particular pattern present

on the calibration sheet. When this pattern is detected, the computer compares the position of the pattern as scanned by the Fax to a known position and sends a correction value to the Fax machine. The Fax machine uses this correction value to determine at what position a document must be at with respect to the scan apparatus before the Fax machine scans the document. Preferably, the correction value (offset) is stored in a SRAM used by the Fax machine to store telephone numbers and other permanent data.

By this method, a Fax machine is calibrated to begin scanning a document when the document is at an optimum position. In addition, this calibration method automatically compensates for any tolerance stack-up which occurred during the manufacturing of the Fax machine.

In a second preferred embodiment of the invention, a calibration sheet having a calibration pattern is fed into the Fax machine. The Fax machine scans the calibration sheet and sends data to an associated printer causing the printer to print an image of the calibration sheet. A user reads information from the printed sheet to determine when the Fax machine started scanning the calibration sheet. The user then enters an offset value into the Fax machine to cause the Fax machine to begin scanning documents at an optimal position in the Fax machine.

This second means of calibration is particularly suitable for field service use after a particular Fax machine has been repaired or adjusted. By using this method, a field service person can recalibrate a Fax machine quickly and to substantially the same precision as done during manufacturing, without having to have a computer.

Both embodiments allow for the precise calibration of a Fax machine thereby allowing the use of less than a 4mm lead edge margin.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a side sectional view of a Fax machine according to the present invention.

Figure 2 illustrates a Fax machine connected to a computer.

Figure 3 illustrates a pre-printed calibration chart.

Figure 4 is a flow chart of the first preferred calibration method.

Figure 5 illustrates a calibration chart as printed by a Fax machine.

Figure 6 illustrates a copy of the calibration chart.

Figure 7 illustrates a copy of the calibration chart.

Figure 8 illustrates a copy of the calibration chart.

Figure 9 is a flow chart of the second preferred calibration method.

Detailed Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 illustrates a Fax machine 101 having a document edge sensor 103 mounted to a front panel and printed circuit board assembly (PCA) 105. The document edge sensor 103 has a rotating flag 107. A paper slot 109 is designed to guide a sheet of paper 111 through the Fax machine. To scan a document inserted into the Fax machine, an light emitting diode assembly 113 is provided to project light onto a document where it is reflected off the document. The reflected light 114 is directed by mirrors 115 - 119 to pass through an imaging lens 121 and project an image onto a charge coupled device (CCD) imager 123.

When a document 111 is fed into the Fax machine, the leading edge of the document forces the flag 107 to rotate upwards thereby changing the state of the document edge sensor 103. Once the edge sensor changes state, the Fax machine advances the document a preset amount (offset) before the Fax machine begins the scan process. The scan process causes the LED 113 to project light onto the surface of the document 111. This light is reflected back down into the Fax machine and directed to a CCD imager 123. The CCD imager 123 converts the light into digital data which is sent over the phone lines or used to print a copy of the document by sending the data to an associated printer (not shown).

Because the document edge sensor 103 is mounted to the front panel PCA, which is in turn mounted to the Fax machine through a variety of intervening parts, the exact position of the edge sensor relative to the scan mechanism is not known before assembly of the Fax machine is completed. Due to the various tolerance stack-ups, the edge sensor position is only known to be within the extremes of the possible combinations of tolerances of the individual pieces which comprise the Fax machine. Therefore it is not known in advance how far the document should be moved past where the flag 107 first caused the edge sensor 103 to change state.

As noted previously, if the scan process is started too early, a black line will appear in the resultant scan data. If the scan process is started too late, some of the document 111 will not be scanned. So either the document must be moved forward enough to allow for the worst case tolerance stack-up, which will typically result in a wide scan margin as is the case in the prior art, or a calibration process must be used on each Fax

machine produced to find the optimum amount to move the document before the scan process begins.

Figure 2 illustrates a preferred calibration method according to the present invention. A Fax machine 101 is connected to a computer 201 through a bi-directional data path 203. A calibration chart is fed into the Fax machine 101 which scans the chart and sends the resultant data to the computer 201. The computer detects the beginning of a calibration pattern and thereby determines at what position of the calibration chart the Fax machine started scanning. If the scan start position is not optimum, the computer sends back to the Fax machine an offset value which is stored in an internal SRAM in the Fax machine. Internal SRAM or similar memory systems are routinely used in the industry to store telephone numbers for other data in Fax machines such that the contents of the memory are retained even if the Fax machine is unplugged from a power source. This offset value is then used by the Fax machine to control where the scan process will begin for all subsequent documents.

By using this method each Fax machine manufactured can be quickly and accurately calibrated to produce the best results. Also this method automatically compensates for any variations in parts used to produce the Fax machine allowing the machines to be produced easily and quickly.

Figure 3 illustrates a calibration chart 301. The chart has printed on it a calibration pattern 303 which in this case is a black line. The calibration pattern 303 is printed a preset distance 305 from the leading edge of the calibration chart.

When this chart is fed into the Fax machine being calibrated (Fig. 2), the Fax machine scans the chart sending data representing the color "white" until the calibration pattern 303 is reached by the scan process. Then data representing the color "black" is sent to the computer 201. The computer ascertains how much white data is sent before the black data is sent to determine at what point on the calibration chart 301 the Fax machine started scanning. A correction value (offset) is then sent to the Fax machine, if required, to calibrate the Fax machine.

Figure 4 illustrates the steps followed to calibrate the Fax machine. In step 1, a preprinted calibration sheet is fed into the Fax machine. Then in step 2 the calibration sheet is scanned by the Fax machine and the resultant data is sent to the associated computer in step 3. The computer detects the beginning of the calibration pattern in step 4 and sends back to the Fax machine an offset correction value in step 5. Finally in step 6, the offset correction value is stored in permanent memory in the Fax machine where it is used to determine at what point the Fax machine will begin scanning subsequent documents.

The method and apparatus illustrated in Figures 2-4 are well tailored for the manufacturing environment where a large number of Fax machines must be calibrated quickly and cost effectively. In this environment

preprinted calibration charts are available on the production lines for easy use and availability.

In a second preferred embodiment of the present invention, a calibration chart is printed by a printer associated with the Fax machine to be calibrated. Figure 5 illustrates a printed calibration chart 501. The chart is printed with a cut-off line 503 and a calibration pattern 505 where the calibration pattern consists of a number of vertically staggered horizontal lines. Each of the horizontal lines are spaced a known vertical distance from adjacent lines. The calibration pattern is also printed a known distance below the cut-off line 503.

To use this chart 501, the user cuts along the cut-off line 503 thereby moving the leading edge of the calibration chart to where the cut-off line was located. This process ensures that the precise distance from the leading edge of the chart to the beginning of the calibration pattern is known and not skewed by anomalies in the printer. The user then adjusts the Fax machine to begin scanning the chart at approximately the middle of the calibration pattern. This is done by manually entering an artificial offset value into the Fax machine to cause the Fax machine to advance the paper well beyond where the chart leading edge causes the document edge sensor 103 to change state.

Then the calibration chart is fed into the Fax machine. The Fax machine is then caused to print a copy of the calibration chart on an associated printer. Because the Fax machine has been adjusted to scan late not all of the calibration pattern will be printed on the copy. Instead, only the portion of the calibration pattern scanned will be printed on the copy.

Figure 6 illustrates a copy 601 made by a correctly adjusted Fax machine. As illustrated, one half of the calibration pattern was printed with horizontal line 8 being the first line printed. Since no offset is needed for this Fax machine, the artificial offset is manually replaced with a value indicating no additional offset is needed by this particular Fax machine.

Figure 7 illustrates a copy 701 made by a Fax machine having too much inherent offset. In this case, horizontal line 7 (703) is the first calibration line printed which indicates the Fax machine advanced the chart too far before the scan process began. To correctly adjust this Fax machine, the artificial offset value is manually replaced with a value indicating the Fax machine should not advance documents as far before the scan process is started (start scanning sooner after the document edge sensor 103 changes state).

Figure 8 illustrates a copy 801 made by a Fax machine having too little inherent offset. Here the horizontal line 9 (803) is the first calibration line printed which indicates the Fax machine did not advance the chart enough before the scan process began. This machine is correctly calibrated by replacing the artificial offset value with a value indicating the Fax machine should advance documents more before the scan process is started (start scanning later after the document edge sensor 103 changes state).

The calibration chart 501 is designed such that the user can read off of the chart what the correction offset should be based on the amount of the calibration pattern printed on the copy. For the example illustrated in Figure 6, the correct correction offset value may be "8", the number associated with the first horizontal line printed. This calibration method and apparatus is particularly suited for field calibration of Fax machines.

Figure 9 illustrates the steps followed to calibrate a Fax machine according to the second preferred embodiment of the present invention. In step 1 a print calibration chart is printed by a printer associated with the Fax machine. This printer can be either integral to the Fax machine or auxiliary to the Fax machine. The top of the printed calibration chart is cut-off in step 2 and the cut off chart is fed into the Fax machine in step 3. Then in step 4 the Fax machine scans the calibration chart after an artificial offset value has been entered into the Fax machine by the user. A copy of the calibration chart is printed in step 5 by the integral or auxiliary printer and the user reads the copy to determine at what point Fax machine began to scan the calibration pattern in step 6. The user then inputs a corrective offset value into the Fax machine so that subsequent documents are scanned at an optimal point. This offset value is stored in the Fax machine in an SRAM or other permanent memory.

Of course instead of printing a calibration chart with the Fax machine, a user could use a pre-printed calibration chart. In that case, the user would skip the print step and would not have to cut the top off of the chart.

Both of the preferred embodiments allow for the quick and effective calibration of Fax machines in either the manufacturing or field environments. In addition, both methods automatically compensate for manufacturing variations which would otherwise require a large lead edge margin to be used. The calibration methods also allow for the document leading edge sensor to be mounted in a cost effective location even if that position is subject to increased tolerance stack-up problems.

While two preferred embodiments of the invention have been described, other embodiments of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art from a consideration of this specification or practice of the invention disclosed herein. Therefore it is intended that the specification and examples be considered as exemplary only, with the scope of the invention being defined by the following claims.

Claims

1. A method to calibrate a Fax machine comprising the steps of:

1. feeding a calibration chart into a Fax machine to be calibrated;
2. causing the Fax machine to scan the calibration chart and thereby produce a stream of output data;

3. sending the stream of output data to an associated computer;
 4. causing the associated computer to determine where on the calibration chart the Fax machine began scanning by monitoring the stream of output data;
 5. causing the associated computer to send a correction offset value to the Fax machine if the position where the Fax machine began scanning the calibration chart was not at a predetermined position; and
 6. causing the Fax machine to use the correction offset value to adjust where on a document the Fax machine begins scanning.
2. A method as in claim 1 further including the step of:
1. causing the associated computer to determine where on the calibration chart the Fax machine began scanning by detecting the beginning of the data stream and subsequently detecting data representing a calibration pattern contained on the calibration chart.
3. A method as in claim 1 further including the step of:
1. causing the correction offset value to be stored in a memory device within the Fax machine.
4. A method as in claim 2 further including the step of:
1. detecting data representing a calibration pattern by detecting when data in the stream of output data changes from representing a first color to representing a second color.
5. A method as in claim 3 further including the step of:
1. causing the correction offset value to be stored in a memory device which retains its contents for an extended period of time without the Fax machine being plugged into a power source.
6. A method to calibrate a Fax machine comprising the steps of:
1. feeding an original calibration chart having a calibration pattern into a Fax machine to be calibrated;
 2. causing the Fax machine to print a copy of the original calibration chart;
 3. manually reading the copy of the calibration chart and determining where on the original calibration chart the Fax machine started scanning; and

4. manually entering a correction offset value into the Fax machine to adjust where on a document the Fax machine begins scanning.
7. A method as in claim 6 further comprising the step of:
1. causing the correction offset value to be stored in a memory device which retains its contents for an extended period of time without the Fax machine being plugged into a power source.
8. A method as in claim 6 further comprising the step of:
1. determining where on the original calibration chart the Fax machine started scanning by determining how much of the calibration pattern was printed on the copy of the calibration chart.
9. A method as in claim 6 further comprising the step of:
1. feeding an original calibration chart having a calibration pattern consisting of a series of vertically spaced horizontal lines in the Fax machine.
10. A method as in claim 6 further comprising the step of:
1. determining the correction offset value by manually reading a number associated with a first part of the calibration pattern printed on the copy of the calibration chart.

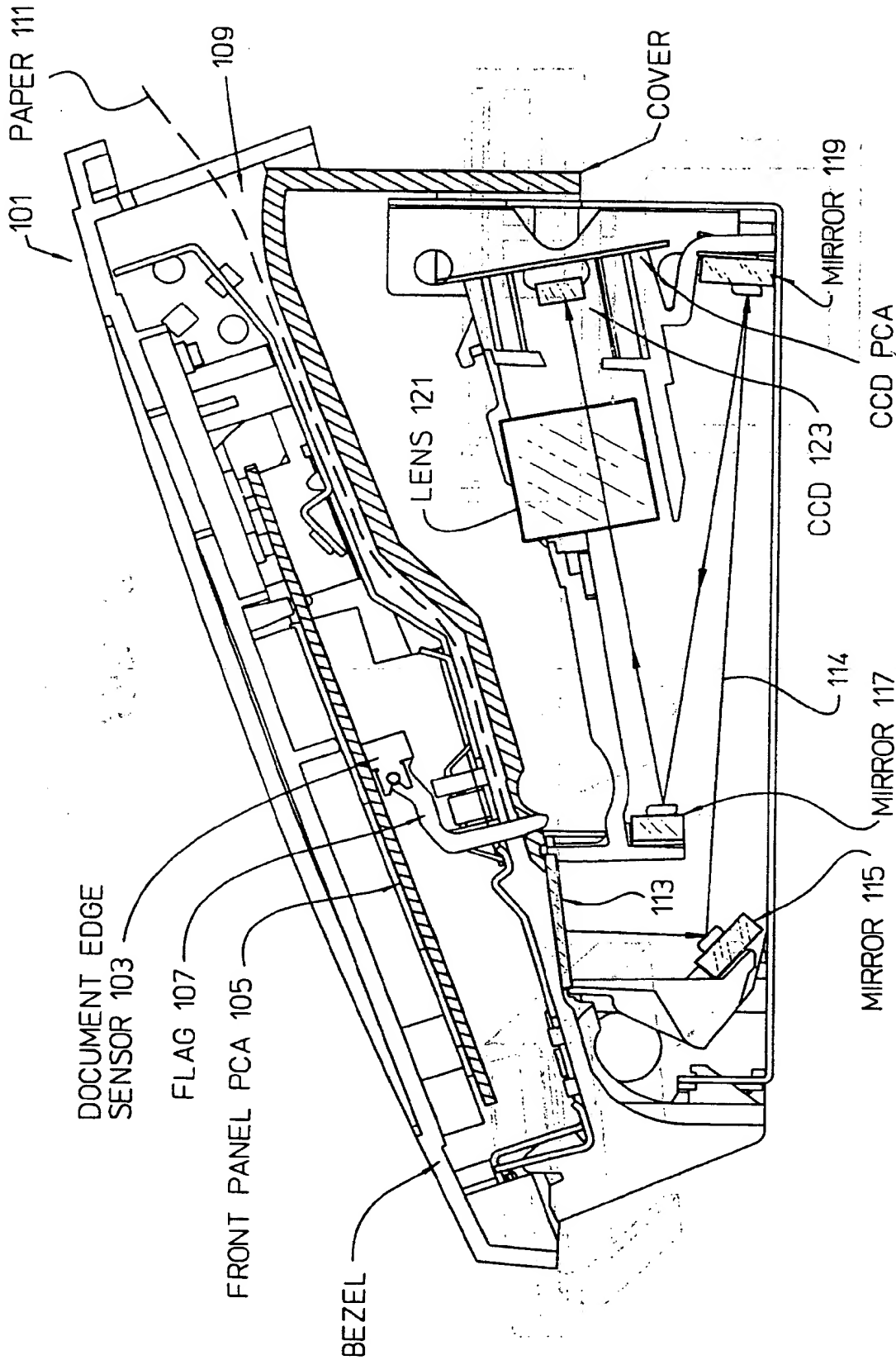


FIG. 1

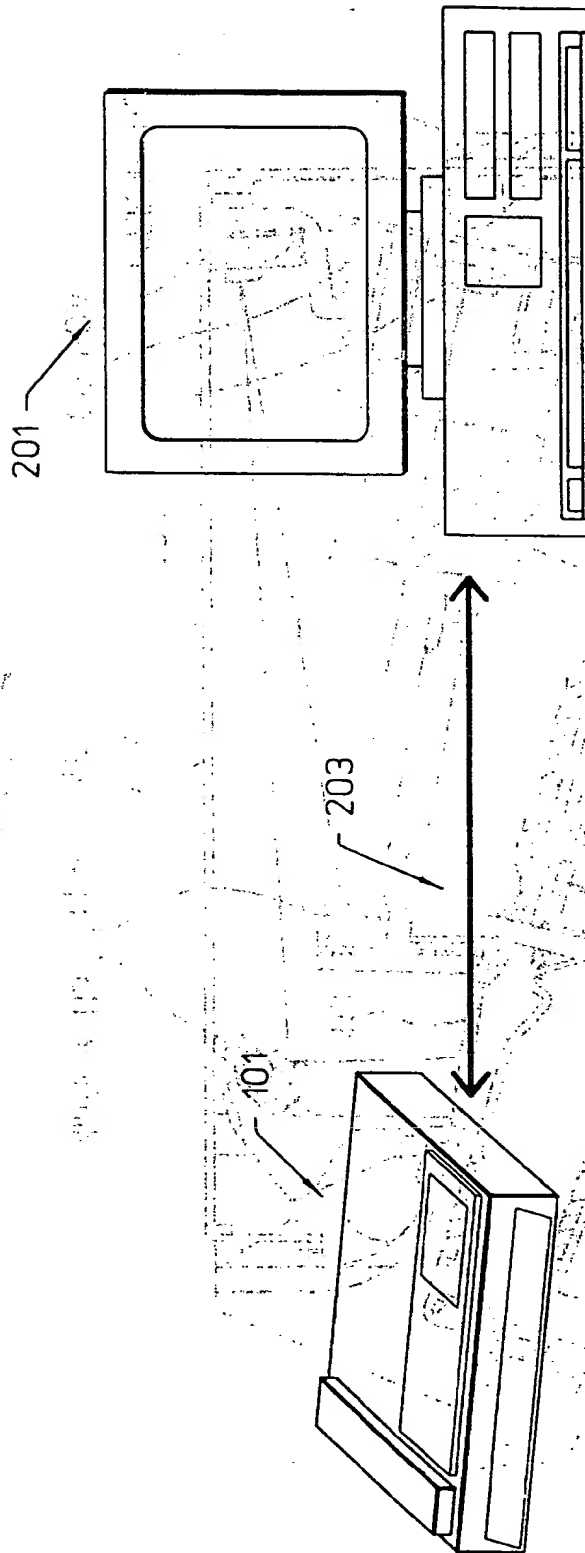


FIG. 2

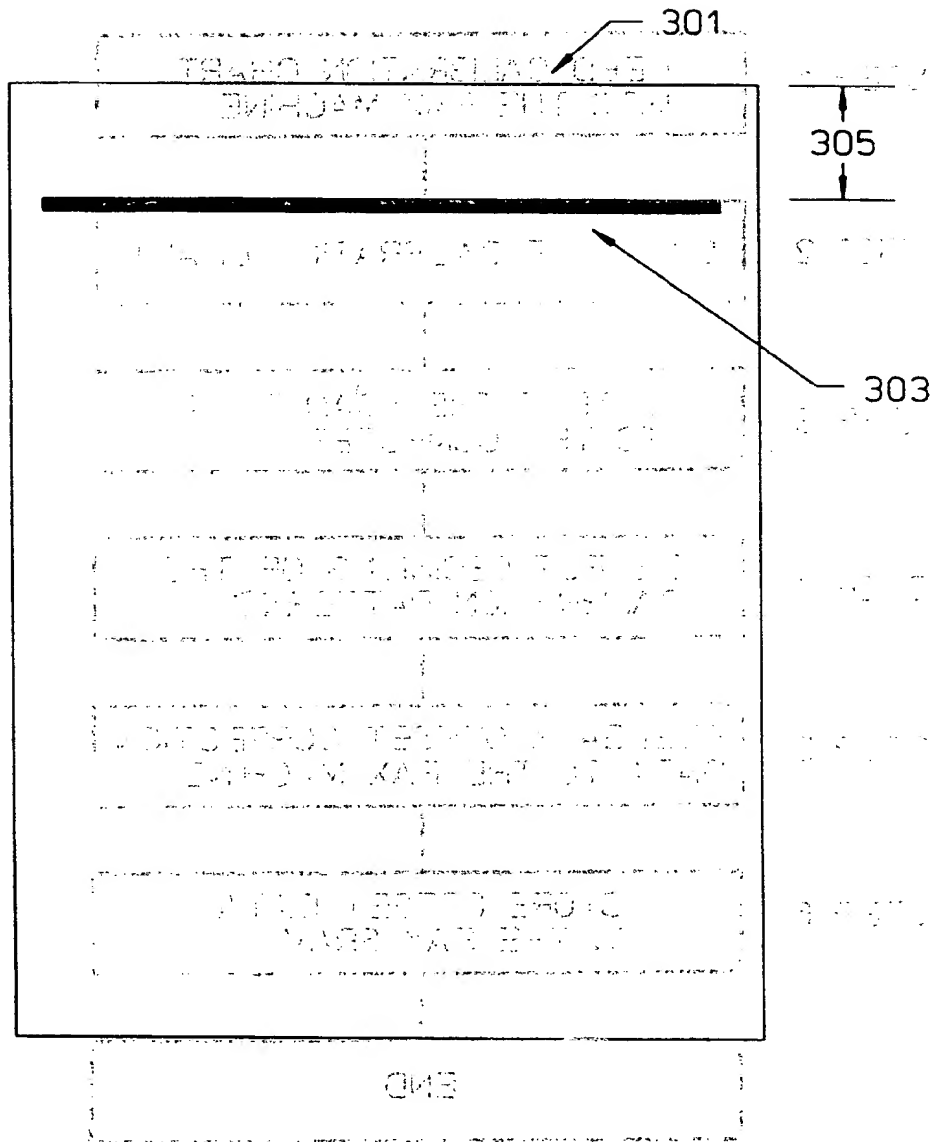


FIG. 3

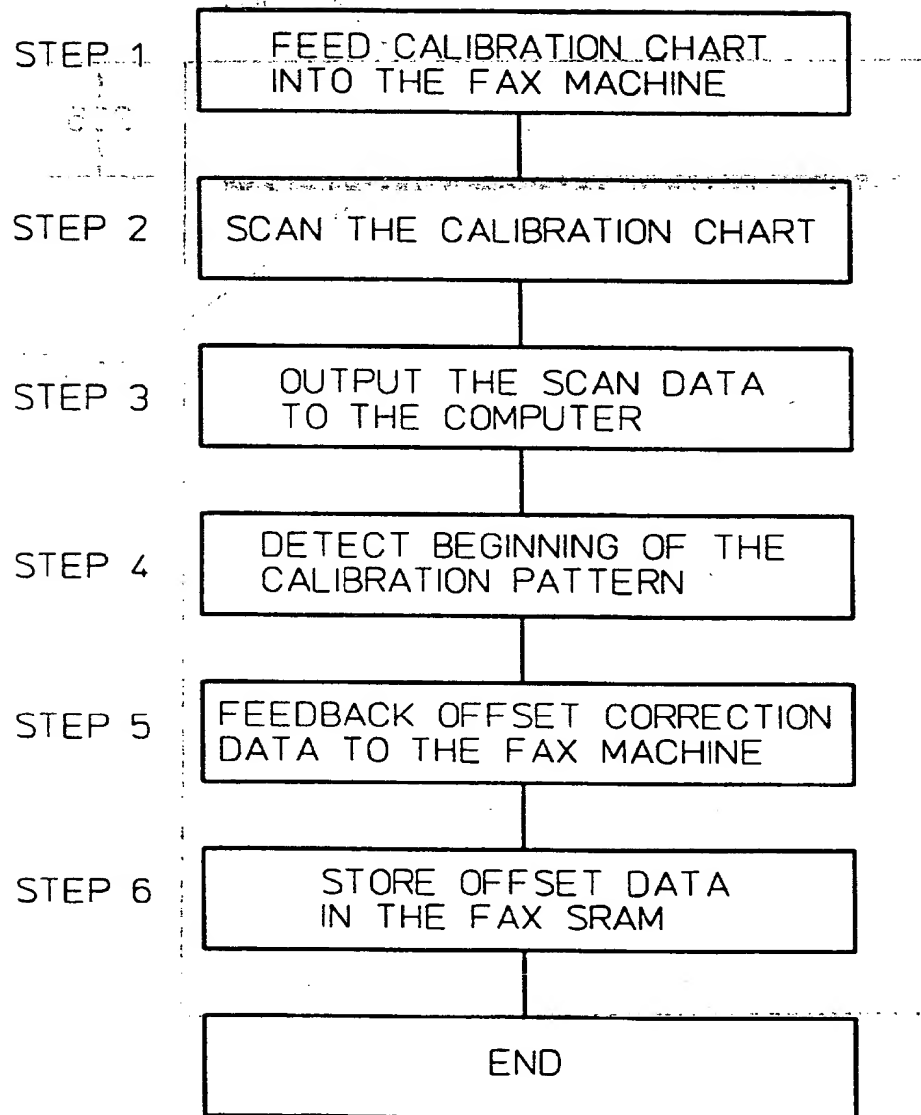


FIG. 4

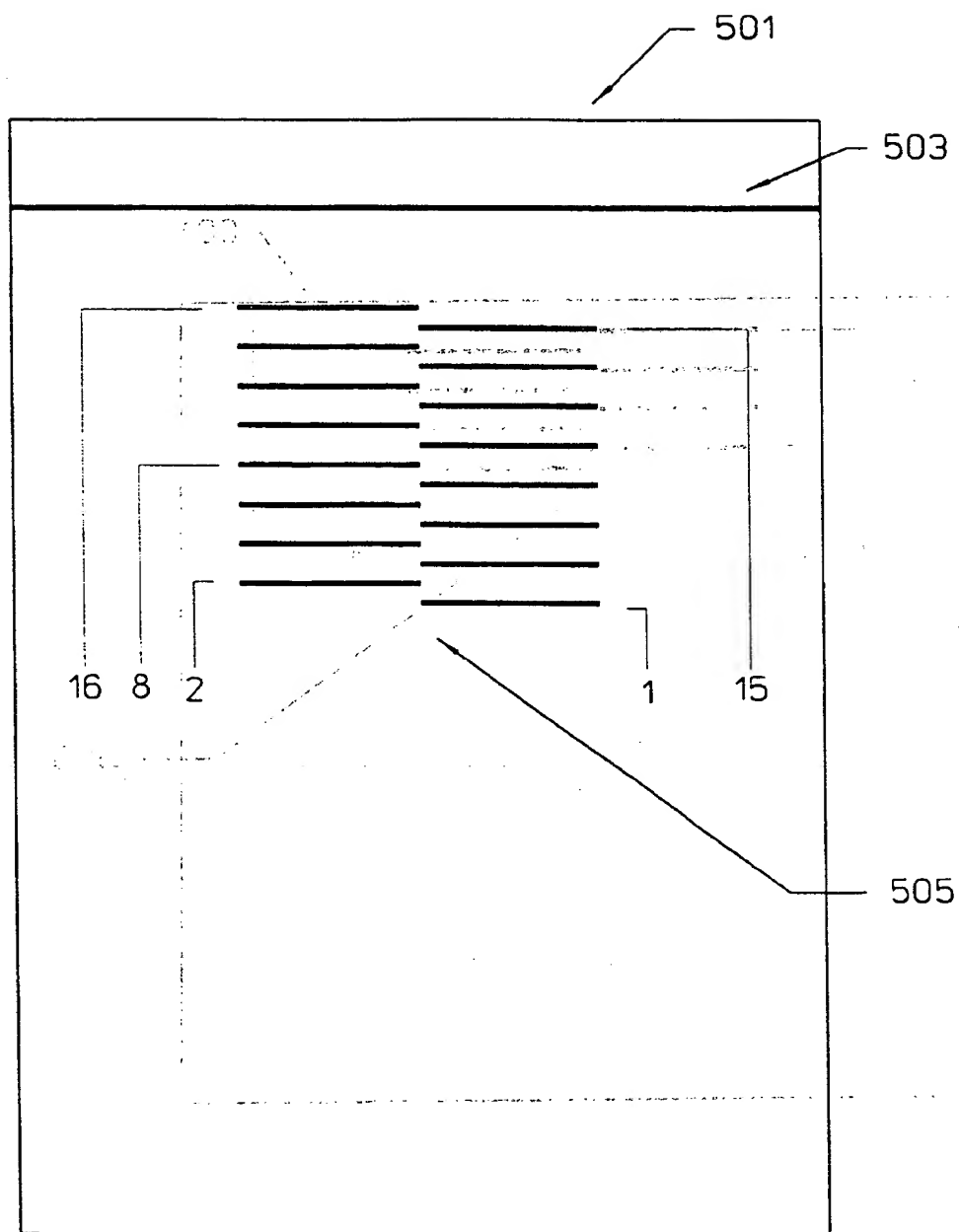


FIG. 5

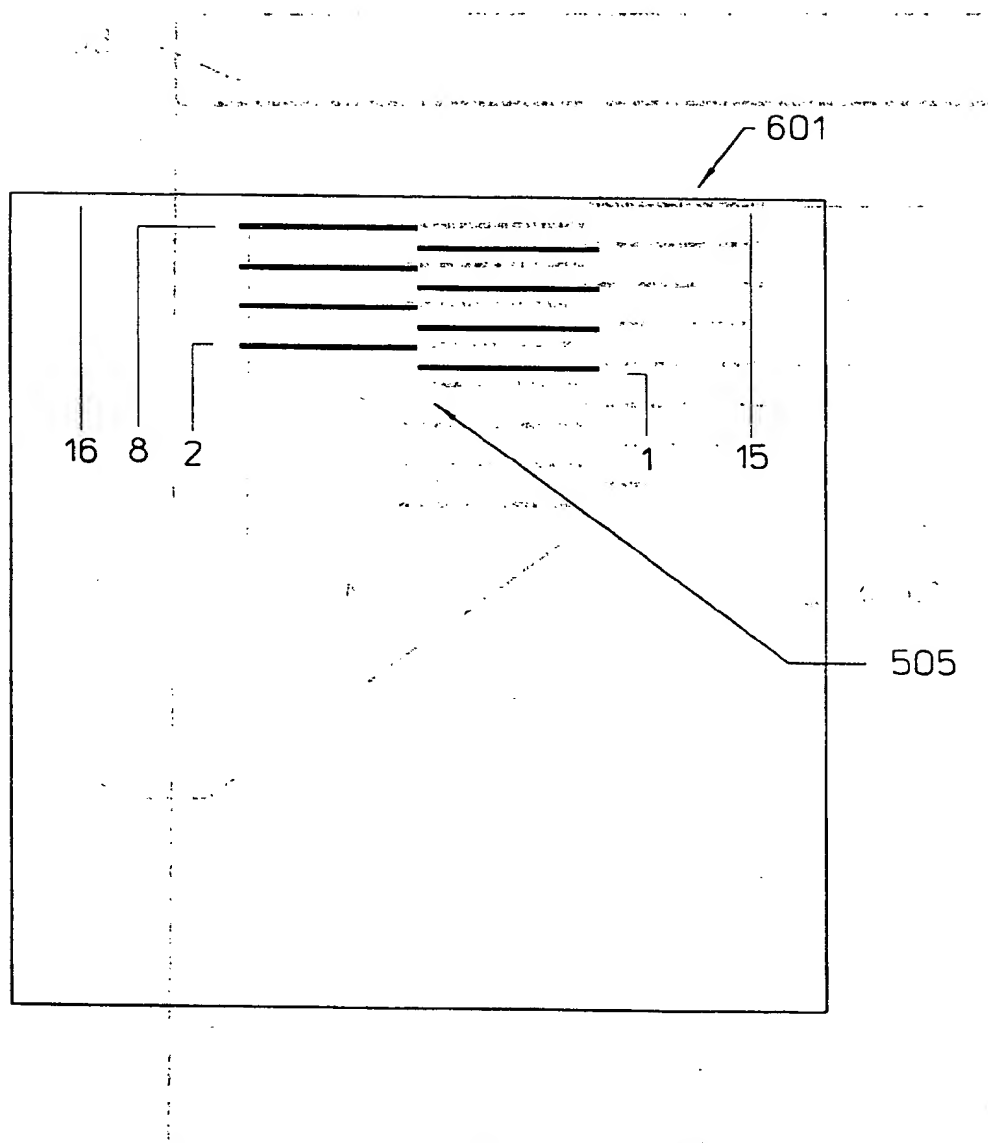


FIG. 6

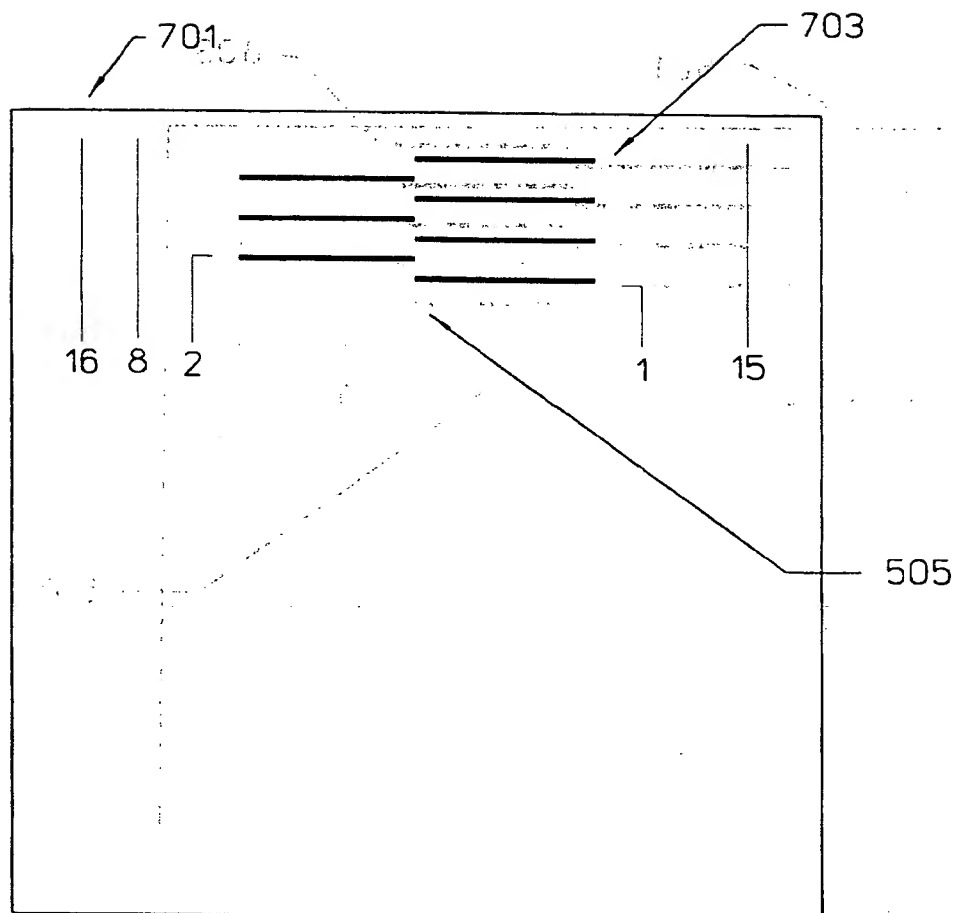


FIG. 7

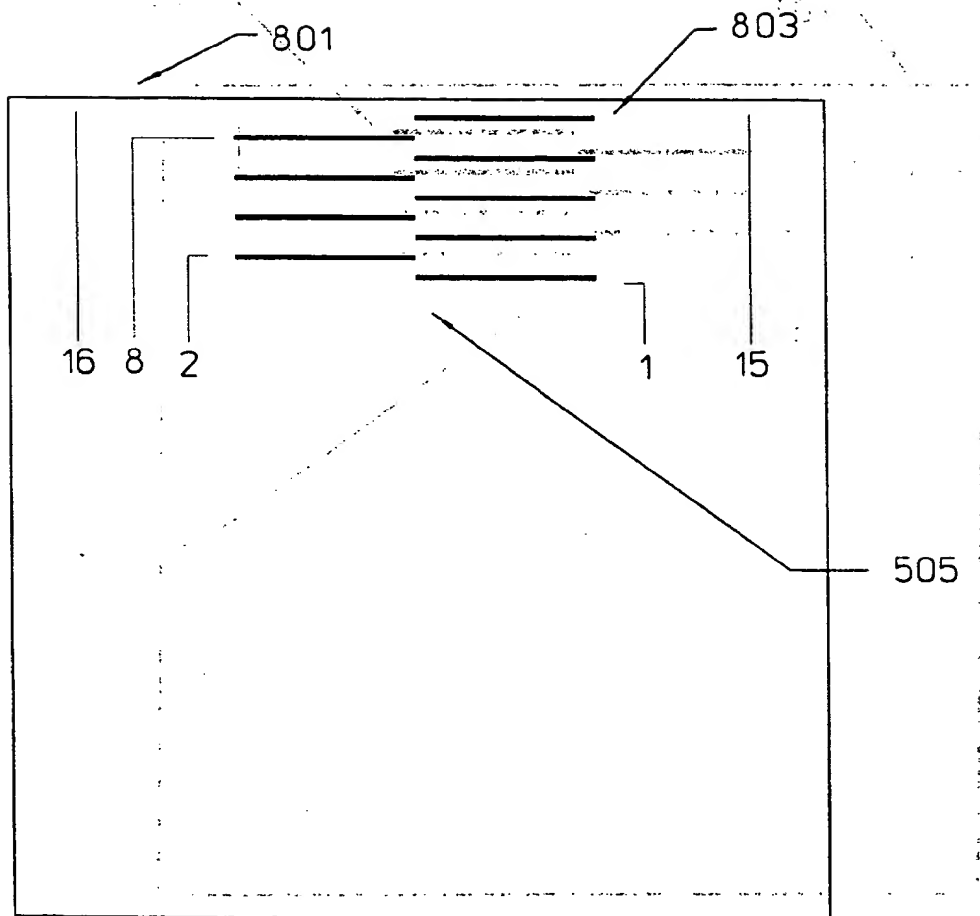


FIG. 8

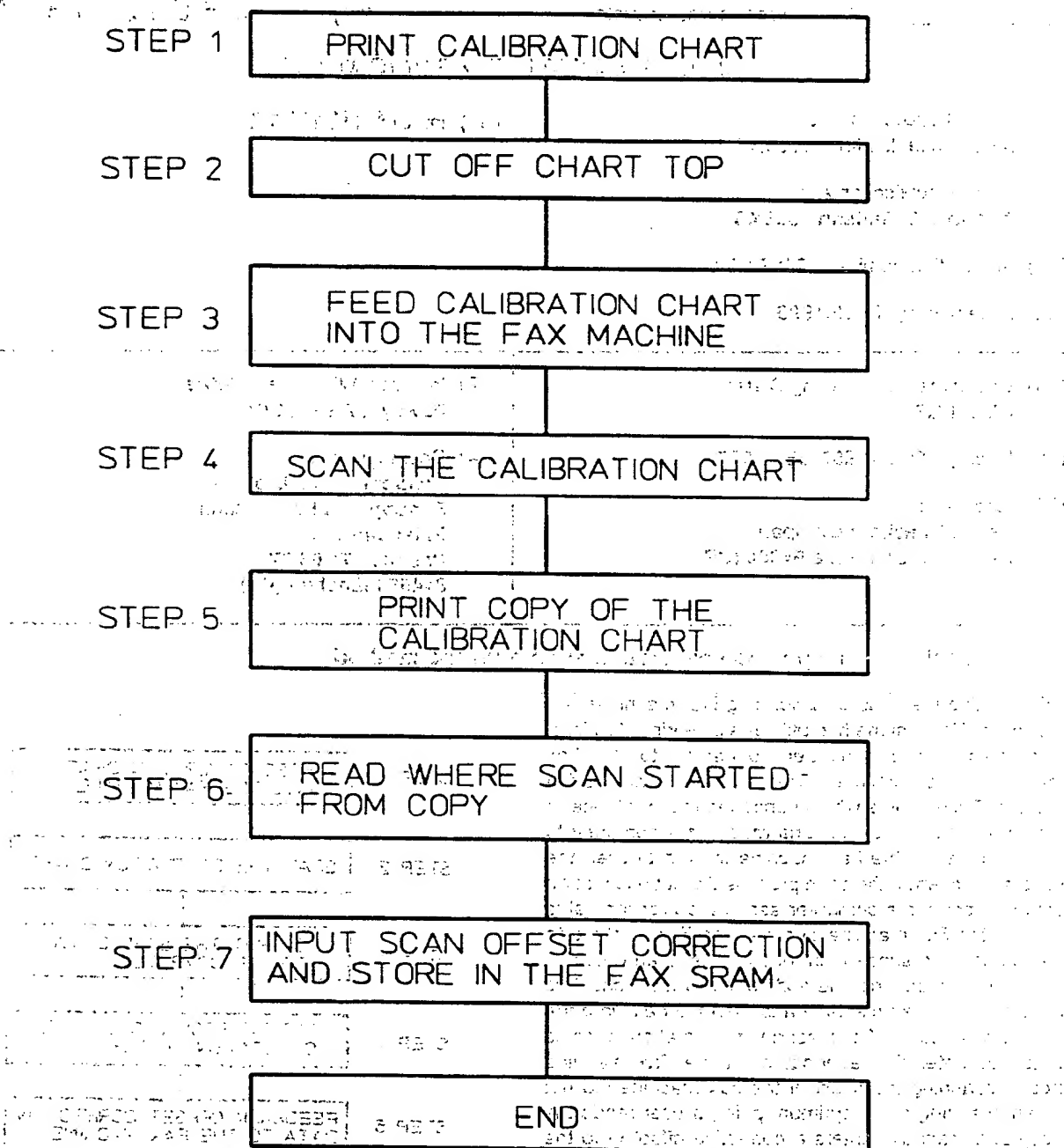


FIG. 9

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 735 738 A3

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(88) Date of publication A3:
06.05.1999 Bulletin 1999/18

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: H04N 1/047

(43) Date of publication A2:
02.10.1996 Bulletin 1996/40

(21) Application number: 96102927.9

(22) Date of filing: 27.02.1996

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB

(30) Priority: 30.03.1995 US 413573

(71) Applicant:
Hewlett-Packard Company
Palo Alto, California 94304 (US)

(72) Inventor: Wield, Paul Jeffrey
Poway, CA 92064 (US)

(74) Representative:
Schoppe, Fritz, Dipl.-Ing.
Schoppe & Zimmermann
Patentanwälte
Postfach 71 08 67
81458 München (DE)

(54) Facsimile scan position calibration apparatus and method

(57) Two methods of calibrating Fax machines are disclosed. The first method utilizes a pre-printed calibration chart and a computer connected to the Fax machine to be calibrated. The calibration chart is fed into the Fax machine which sends the resultant data to the computer. This data is analyzed by the computer to determine when the Fax machine started to scan the calibration chart. If the scan process did not occur at an optimum point, the computer sends a correction value back to the Fax machine to cause the Fax machine to begin scanning subsequent documents at an optimum point. In the second method, a calibration chart is printed by the Fax machine and then fed back into the machine. A copy of the scanned calibration chart is made to determine at what point the Fax machine began scanning the chart. If the Fax machine did not begin scanning at an optimum point, a user reads the copy and manually enters a corrective offset in to the Fax machine such that subsequent documents are scanned properly.

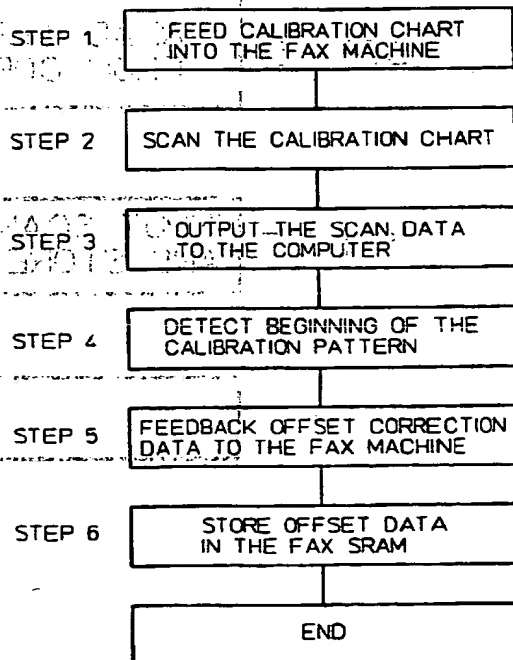


FIG. 4

EP 0 735 738 A3



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 96 10 2927

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	EP 0 428 408 A (FUJITSU LTD) 22 May 1991	1-4	H04N1/047
Y	* abstract; claims 1, 3, 4; figures 5, 7 * * column 5, line 19 - line 31 *	6	
Y	US 4 711 552 A (NILSSON BEN A ET AL) 8 December 1987 * abstract *	6	
A	CA 2 121 620 A (XEROX CORP) 19 December 1994 * abstract *	1, 6	
A	EP 0 449 403 A (NCR CO) 2 October 1991 * abstract * * column 5 - column 6 *	1, 3, 5, 7	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE		17 February 1999	Hanratty, C
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 03/82 (P04C01)

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 96 10 2927

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

17-02-1999

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0428408 A	22-05-1991	JP 3158066 A	08-07-1991
		DE 69026681 D	30-05-1996
		DE 69026681 T	19-09-1996
		KR 9407679 B	22-08-1994
		US 5245440 A	14-09-1993
US 4711552 A	08-12-1987	CA 1252146 A	04-04-1989
		DE 3789071 D	24-03-1994
		DE 3789071 T	04-08-1994
		EP 0246459 A	25-11-1987
		JP 1896689 C	23-01-1995
		JP 6019607 B	16-03-1994
CA 2121620 A	19-12-1994	JP 62279371 A	04-12-1987
		US 5510896 A	23-04-1996
		JP 7038687 A	07-02-1995
EP 0449403 A	02-10-1991	US 4960336 A	02-10-1990
		CA 2018058 A	26-07-1991
		DE 69116196 D	22-02-1996
		DE 69116196 T	29-08-1996
		JP 3222784 A	01-10-1991

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report.

3. The third part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

4. The fourth part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report.

5. SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THE REPORT

6. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

7. The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report.

8. The third part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

9. The fourth part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report.

10. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

11. The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report.

12. The third part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

13. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

14. The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report.

15. SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THE REPORT	
16. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.	17. The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report.
18. The third part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.	19. The fourth part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report.

20. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.